

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

No Eagle.—Our hands insisted on a holiday on Monday and we were not able to issue a Tri-Weekly Eagle to-day. Our Weekly also is rather scant of matter, but our indulgent readers will know how to excuse it.

If you want good coal, lumber, haled hay, corn or sand, go to Phister & Lowry's, 3rd street near the court house.

There are only four distilleries in operation in the Covington district. This time last year there were forty.

New Music.—We have received from Louis Tripp, music publisher of Louisville, several pieces of new music, "Bel Amie" from Bulwer's Rienzi, music by Hest, is exquisite, and "Loving Eyes" by Zoeller is charmingly arranged.

Christmas.—James Smith's on Second st., is the place to go to for bookstall all sorts for Christmas presents. He has also on hand elegant albums, boxes, and all articles in his line suitable for the holidays. Give him a call.

Fire in Augusta.—We learn that the Bodman House in Augusta was entirely consumed by fire on yesterday. It was a large and new hotel, in which the people of our neighboring town took much pride, and we regret the disaster.

Annie Jans.—The heirs of this mythical Dutchman were disappointed by a decision in a New York Court, that they have no legal claim upon some sixty acres of land in the heart of that city. Their attorney will move for an appeal.

Cold Weather.—That the last few days have been cold will be no news to any one in this part of the world. Friday morning at eight o'clock, the mercury indicated six degrees above zero. This morning at an early hour it stood at ten degrees below. Says the clerk of the weather—Squire Wood.

Ice. The Ohio is full of floating ice this morning, thick enough not only to impede but absolutely to suspend navigation. The St. James came up last night, but will not return to Cincinnati this morning. The Ferry boat is fast in the ice a little distance from the Ohio shore, and all efforts to extricate herself have thus far been unavailing.

The house of Mr. McFarley, a farmer, near Crittenden Springs, Kentucky, was burned during his absence, on last Sunday, and his wife and grown daughter burned to death. Fifteen hundred dollars, partly in gold and silver, were in the house, which causes suspicion that murder may have been committed.

Newport will be abandoned as a military post in a short time. The five acres of ground occupied by the barracks buildings were purchased by the United States in 1795. The location of the post at this point has never been of any particular advantage to Newport, and the majority of her citizens do not regret that it is to be removed to St. Louis.

Rev. Mr. J. L. McKee having resigned the pastorate of the Chesnut street Presbyterian Church, in Louisville, a few weeks ago, an attempt was made to get Dr. Smith, of Baltimore to take the place. His congregation would not consent to the change and a call was then made on Rev. Dr. Van Dyke, of Brooklyn N. Y., with a salary of \$5,000 in gold. He will probably accept.

Brandenburg.—The business portion of Brandenburg, Kentucky, was entirely destroyed by fire Wednesday night. The fire originated in Shaw's Hotel, and the buildings being mostly of frame, the fire spread rapidly, and only ceased for want of material. The stock of the business houses was removed into the streets, but the flames also destroyed the merchandise. Loss unknown.

The managers of the Atlantic Cable Company now despair, it is said, of successfully repairing the broken ocean lines until next June, when the work can again be prosecuted with a smooth sea. The steamer Robert Lowe is still, however, endeavoring to strangle the broken connections. The French cable is again overcrowded with telegrams of Europe, and they are transmitted with difficulty and very slowly.

Collision.—The fine passenger steamers, Robert E. Lee and Potomac collided near Natchez on Thursday morning last. The Lee was run ashore and sank in nine feet water. The Potomac was badly damaged. The Lee was insured for \$50,000 and the Potomac for a similar amount. No lives were lost. The accident occurred in rounding a bend where several steamers had previously been lost.

Among those prominently spoken of in connection with the Missouri Senatorship is Judge Silas Woodson, of St. Joseph. Judge W. is one of the leading lawyers and most popular gentlemen in the State, and would be an ornament to that Senate of the United States. He was originally a Kentuckian, but has been a citizen of Missouri for the last thirty years.

Installation Services.—The Presbytery of Ebenezer will convene in this city to-day (Wednesday), 28th inst., to proceed to the installation of Rev. G. M. McCampbell to the Pastorate of the Presbyterian (Assembly) Church. Services of installation will be held in the Church, corner of 3rd and Court sts., at 10 o'clock P. M. Sermon by Rev. A. E. Taylor, of Cincinnati. Charges to the pastor and people, by members of the Presbytery.

The Little Corporal Magazine for January is received. It is small paper to say that this magazine has no superior and few equals in the world, for children of all ages, and for older people with young hearts. The new serial begun in this number opens admirably, and the whole number is as full of good things "as an egg is of meat." The illustrations are exceedingly creditable. \$1.50 a year, and beautiful premiums for clubs. Address: Sewell & Miller, Publishers, Chicago, Ill. The November and December numbers of '70 are sent free to all new subscribers for 1871 sent before January 1st.

A Card.
Mr. Green—Dear Sir:
Through you ladies of the Presbyterian Church, in Washington, desire me to return their kindest thanks to the many friends in Maysville for their liberal and timely efforts and valuable aid toward their support for the benefit of the Presbyterian church in this town. Their efforts were largely due to these efforts.

Upon former occasions this same liberality has been displayed. May they never have cause to regret these acts of kindness.
Yours truly,
Chas. H. Dobbie
Washington, Ky., Dec. 13, 1870.

Tennessee wants a Governor's mansion, and a committee of the Legislature have examined Mr. McCormack's new house, on Park street, in Nashville. We suppose it will suit for a Nashville paper says: "After the committee had viewed the house, they were regaled by a most sumptuous and beautiful repast. Oysters, delicacies and viands were furnished in profusion, and rare old wines exhilarating vintage sparkled and flowed freely. Wit and sentiment, and mirth and good humor prevailed for some time."

Horace Greeley's Essays, "What I know of Farming," which have been published in the Tribune every week during 1870 are to be printed in book form, and a copy will be sent post-paid, to each subscriber who sends \$10 for the Daily, \$4 for the Semi-Weekly, \$2 for the Weekly Tribune, and requests the book at the time of subscribing. This will enable old subscribers to secure the Essays for preservation, on renewing their subscriptions, and new subscribers will, of course, be glad to obtain them, free of cost. See Advertisement.

The Seventh Judicial District.—Col. Wickliffe, the nominee. The Democratic Convention of the Seventh Judicial District met at Springfield on 14th inst., and was largely attended. The contest for the nomination was spirited, and twelve ballots were taken before the matter was decided. The last ballot stood: C. A. Hardin, of Mercer, 274 votes; J. C. Wickliffe, of Nelson, 474 votes; Mr. Montague, of Taylor, 6 votes. Mr. Wickliffe was elected. He is a gentleman of fine legal ability, and will make an excellent Judge.

The Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad.—It seems there is now some probability that this road will be built and we are glad of it. The committee of the citizens of Lexington who have been in consultation in Cincinnati with Messrs. Cutler, Jones and Co., the contractors, returned Thursday night, and now report the contract closed for the building of the Eastern division of the Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, commencing at Lexington and running to the Big Sandy River. Four thousand hands are to be set to work about the 1st of next March, and the road is to be completed in two years.

Are the Kentucky Insurance Companies Safe.—Very few people of Kentucky are aware that the citizens of this State are paying out annually at least two millions of dollars for insurance in some form or other, that perhaps twice that amount is nearer the proper estimate.

The legislature acting on a correct idea that the business was large important, attempted to throw safeguards around it. But, with doublets good institutions, these efforts proved failures from a want of proper knowledge of the subject. Those who understood the business, and were capable of suggesting the proper measure of protection, were too little interested to do so, if not directly interested not to do so.

The collapse of a few fire companies, which had for a short time made successful appeals to the state pride of our people, so aroused public attention to the necessity for protection that parties interested in insurance clamored loudest for those measures which the experience of other States had proved to be effectual to prevent imposition. This agitation resulted in the enactment of laws, in the spring of 1870, which, if not short of their strength, will effectually prevent similar occurrences in the future, and ought to inspire confidence in all those companies which can bear the rigid scrutiny now required to be made annually.

It is not generally known that the experience of Kentucky is precisely that of other States, except in degree, and that Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Missouri, and other States East and West, were driven to the same remedy, after enduring inflictions far greater than Kentucky has experienced.

It is a fact that should not be overlooked that simultaneous with the operations of the Kentucky companies, similar institutions of other States, equally unworthy of confidence, were striving for patronage in our midst, two of which at least failed outright, and others forced to withdraw by the force of public opinion. It was a great mistake to suppose that Kentucky companies were less sound, as a class, than those of other States, or that losses under them were greater. At the very time that three or four small companies failed there were no less than twelve state fire companies doing business, which are still in successful operation, against which there has never been a breath of suspicion. There were truly state institutions, managed by our own citizens, while the unsuccessful were, for the most part, conducted by men who came to the State to improve their fortunes by desperate means, and whose companies were almost unknown in the cities where they claimed a location, except by the signs over their office doors.

Under the auspices of the better laws, now enacted, it may reasonably be expected that no unscrupulous company can gain a foothold here, and that the companies of the state will be better guarded by our laws than any other, because of convenience of access to their places of business will enable the insurance commissioner to make more thorough examination of their affairs, and from a more intimate knowledge of the character and standing of the officers and directors he will know how needful a strict scrutiny will be. From the very structure of these laws extensive injury to the public is impossible. They are not designed to remedy evils which have accrued, but they apply not only the once, but the full pound of preventive to render the cure unnecessary.

It can not be denied that insurance companies have failed, and that through their agency gross frauds have been perpetrated; the same may be said of every description of corporation and individuals and firms; yet wise and good men repose confidence in them all nevertheless, and endeavor to learn wisdom from experience. Moreover, it can not be denied that insurance companies are sued, and receive payment when they ought not. If that department of business can this go be said? In these particulars insurance companies are more sinners against than sinning—In no business whatever are more attempts to defraud made than in this; and it is altogether wonderful, in view of this fact and the magnitude and number of their transactions, that fewer suits grow out of them than those of any other description.

Life insurance companies are without a doubt, Great states repudiate their debts, and even the life insurance company has ever been unable to meet its losses. Of what else could so much be said? Is anything known to the commercial world that approaches such a state of credit and security?

The Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company is a Kentucky institution, organized and directed by her citizens, known to the commercial world as men of integrity and ability and her condition is subject to rigid investigation.

gation of her state officials, and is made known to the public from time to time. She asks to be judged upon her own merits, and not to be classed and condemned with a few fire companies, chartered, it is true, by the legislature of the state, but managed, it should be known, by aliens to her soil.

Kentuckians should be slow to admit that anything in her atmosphere is unfriendly to the growth of institutions that flourish elsewhere. They adorn all the walks of life in other departments, and they will not be found wanting here. The unfriendly suspicions, wherever they exist, are unjust, and any who entertain them will be ashamed when reflection is substituted for prejudice or passion.

Wm. L. Sudduth, of Flemingsburg, is the agent of the Southern Mutual for this part of Kentucky, and we recommend him to all desiring to insure.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the New York Observer, in another column, and the book of statistics and religious information they offer as a premium for new subscribers. It is a most valuable book, and is a strong inducement to subscribe for one of the best religious papers in the land.

Sododent.—All dentifrices had their drawbacks, until the sublimous Bark of the Soap Tree was brought from the Chilian valleys, to perfect the fragrant Sododent, the most wholesome, reliable and delightful article for the teeth, that a brush has ever dipped into.

STATE NEWS.

On Saturday night an unfortunate difficulty arose between John Kierman and Dennis Griffin, both well known in this city, which resulted in the latter receiving a severe wound in the body from a sword-cane in the hands of the former. As far as we have been able to gather the particulars, they are as follows: Mr. Kierman, whose grocery was burned by the late fire, has in course of construction several new buildings. Griffin was a master carpenter and contractor, felt aggrieved at not having his bids considered, and meeting Kierman at Lillie's saloon, engaged in an altercation of words on the subject. From words the difficulty proceeded to blows, and finally to the result here noted. The sword penetrated Griffin's body on the left side, just above the hip, and passed nearly through it, inflicting a very dangerous wound, though up to last evening Griffin was doing well, and strong hopes were entertained of his recovery. Kierman surrendered himself to the authorities, and gave the required bond to await the result, and answer any charge which may be made against him.—Frankfort Yeoman.

SEQUEL TO THE TYRE-FRANKLIN KILLING.
In our issue of week before last, we made mention of a young Tyre's being taken out from his house by four or five men, shot dead and buried in the upper end of this county. Last week we spoke of a party of men following the alleged murderers into Lewis county, and that one of their number, Ben Franklin, was killed, and two others badly wounded, and captured with their companions, and returned to the custody of the jailer of Montgomery county.

This week we have to chronicle the bloody sequel of these bloody tragedies. Four of the party following and arresting the Franklin party, upon their return, were arrested and taken before his Honor, Judge Winn, charged with the wilful murder of Ben Franklin. Upon trial two of them were acquitted. The other two, Murrell Tyree and Mays, not being ready for trial, their examination was postponed, to Thursday, Dec. 15th. Mays gave bail for his appearance and Tyree not being able to procure it, was placed in charge of an officer.

On Wednesday night about midnight, while under guard of Geo. French and Geo. Cronin in the court house of this town, a party of armed and disguised men, numbering from thirty to fifty, surrounded the court house and wrested the prisoner from the custody of his guards. The next morning he was discovered hanging to the limb of a sugar-tree in J. D. Wilson's pasture near to the Camargo pike, about half a mile south of town with a paper pinned to his breast, with the following words on it:

Behold the days of our Rath has come and who is able to stand. Mr. Murrell Tyree, your case has been investigated and your deeds brought to light, that you have been a cold blooded murderer and a thief from your boyhood on.

This body is to hang here till 8 o'clock and the person that takes it off before that time is subject to our custom.
K. K. K.

We understand that young Tyree was a nephew of Dr. Hawkins, who was hung in Estill a few years since, and a grand nephew and namesake of the notorious John A. Murrell the celebrated land pirate of a former generation.—Mt. Sterling Sentinel.

Arlington House and Mary Custis Lee.

To the Editor of the World:
Sir—It may not be amiss to state a few plain facts as to the matter of the Arlington estate. John Parke Custis left the Arlington estate to George Washington Parke Custis the adopted son and step-grandson of one George Washington. G. W. P. Custis had one child, Mary Custis, who was born at Arlington, and to whom he devised his estate. The daughter Mary married Robert Edward Lee. In his will he admitted to Robert at Lexington, Virginia, in October last, General R. E. Lee bequeathed to his family only personal estate. No mention of land is made in it, because he owned none. The will itself bears date anterior to the war. G. W. P. Custis died in 1857, and after that General Lee held a life estate in Arlington as tenant by courtesy.

One belongs to Mrs. Lee free from any claim whatever except a tax title held by the United States Government. Any lawyer who that a court of equity would hold the owner of a tax title as entitled merely to what he actually paid out, returned to him with legal interest. Mrs. Lee has been under legal disability as a married woman. This is now removed by the death of her husband, and she stands as any other widowed lady claiming her patrimony and birthplace at the first moment that the laws allow her to do so. No body seeks to remove the Union dead. But shall the great-granddaughter of Martha Washington have her property? That's the question.

The trial of A. J. Sparh, for the killing of Caleb W. Baldwin, at St. Louis, last March, is closed, and the case given to a jury, which returned a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree, assessing his punishment to three years in the penitentiary.

If you desire rosy cheeks, and a complexion fair, and free from Pimples, Blotches and Eruptions, purify your blood and invigorate your system by taking Dr. Pierce's Kidney and Golden Medical Discovery. It is equally good for this purpose, nor as a remedy for "Liver Complaint," or "Biliousness," and "Constipation of the Bowels." Sold by druggists. Pamphlet sent free. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

CINCINNATI MARKET.	
(Corrected every other day.)	
BEANS—	Prime yellow per lb. 28c
BUTTER—	Choice navy. 30
BAGGING—	Choice. 30
COTTON—	Kentucky, 2 lb. 27c
CANDLES—	Middling. 15c
COFFEE—	Extra star ear, per lb. 25c
CHEESE—	Paraffine per lb. 21c
EGGS—	Choice Rio, per lb. 21c
FLOUR—	Choice Rio, per lb. 21c
FEATHER—	Choice Rio, per lb. 21c
GRAIN—	Wheat, No. 1 Ky white. 81c
HEMP—	Choice Rio, per lb. 21c
HIDES—	Choice Rio, per lb. 21c
HAY—	Choice Rio, per lb. 21c
MOLASSES—	Choice Rio, per lb. 21c
MESS PORK—	Choice Rio, per lb. 21c
HAMS—	Choice Rio, per lb. 21c
LARD—	Choice Rio, per lb. 21c
SEED—	Choice Rio, per lb. 21c
SALT—	Choice Rio, per lb. 21c
SUGARS—	Choice Rio, per lb. 21c

Maysville Markets.	
CORRECTED EVERY OTHER DAY BY W. L. GRAY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, corner Second and Nation streets.	
FEED.	Common to choice per lb. 19c25
HAY.	Java 20c35 New Orleans, per lb. 13c44 Demararas, per lb. 13c45 Soft reined, per lb. 15c46 Hard reined, per lb. 15c46
MOLASSES.	New Orleans, per 1/2 bbl. \$ 80c85 New Orleans, per bbl. 80c35
WHEAT.	We quote at \$1 75c10
WHEAT.	White No. 1 90c110 Red No. 1 75c90
BARLEY.	Rye 75c80 Oats 45 Barley \$ 00c91 00
RYE.	Per gallon 1 25c20
WHEAT.	Early, per bushel 42c Brown, per bushel 40c45
WHEAT.	Per bushel No. 1 82c80 do No. 2 75c70 do No. 3 65c60 do No. 4 55c50 do No. 5 50c50 White Flax 3c4
WHEAT.	Per bushel 14c15
WHEAT.	Tallow 23 Star, boxes 25 Buckets 1 1/2 Tubs, next best 1 1/2 Washboards, each 2 50
WHEAT.	Clover 12c Timothy 10c SOW, 8c90

China, Glass and Queensware.
JUST RECEIVED.
MINOR THE LATEST
DECLINE IN GOLD.
WE HAVE RECEIVED A NEW AND APPEALING
DINNER AND TEA SETS.
Cups and Silver-Plated Ware
ever before received. An end less variety of GLASSWARE.
LOOKING GLASSES.
LAMP LAMP CHIMNEYS.
KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS.
TEA TRAYS & WAITERS.
All of which we propose to sell at REDUCING LOW PRICES.
G. A. MCCARTHEY & BRO.,
China Depot, 30 East 2nd Street, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Stock of China
BOTH WHITE AND GOLD BAND.
Cups and Silver-Plated Ware
ever before received. An end less variety of GLASSWARE.
LOOKING GLASSES.
LAMP LAMP CHIMNEYS.
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Albert's Column.
R. ALBERTS.
HOUSE FURNISHING
BAZAAR!
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,
Rugs, Crumblotches, Window Shades,
WALL PAPERS,
IN GREAT VARIETY, AND AT
ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES!
Lugrain and Hemp Carpets
At 35, 40, 45, 50, 55 and 60c. per yard.
HANDSOME BRIGHT INGRAINS
At 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55 and 60c. per yard.
BEAUTIFUL ALL WOOL TWO-PLAYS
At 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55 and 60c. per yard.
Two Thousand Yards Mattings
FROM 35 CENTS PER YARD UP.
3-Plays American and English Brussels
At the Lowest Cincinnati Cash Prices.
OIL CLOTHS
From 15 inches to 18 feet wide, in beautiful Patterns.
DAMASK TOWELS AND NAPKINS.
From 10 cents each up.
BEDSPREADS, TABLE & PIANO COVERS
20,000 Pieces
WALL PAPERS!
American, English & French
WALL PAPERS, BORDERS and DECORATIONS.
From 10 cents to \$1.50 per roll.
WINDOW SHADES
All sizes and colors, from 15c to \$5 each.
R. ALBERTS.
35 East Second Street.
PIANOS PIANO!
OF THE BEST MAKERS, NEW SECOND HAND, AT FROM
\$25 to \$100 less
Than Cincinnati Prices!
Pianos Rented and taken in exchange.
Clothes Washer.
DOTY'S
Washing Machine.
LATELY MUCH IMPROVED—AND THE NEW
UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

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The Editor of this paper, who purchased a Wash and Wringer, testifies as to their value:
"DOTY'S WASHING MACHINE.—About three weeks ago we got a Doty's Washing Machine and Wringer, and before noticing have given both a thorough trial. We are prepared now to affirm from our own experience that they do all that is claimed for them by the manufacturers. They save more than half the labor and time, a girl accomplishing as much in half a day as a full grown woman can in a day without them. The washer saves half the soap that would be used in washing by hand. It washes cleaner than by hand on the wash-board, and does not tear the clothes or the buttons off. It is especially valuable in washing flannels and woolen goods, for these shrink less in being washed in boiling water, and the water can be so used in the washer when one is washing by hand could not bear it. The wringer saves the immense labor in wringing large articles, since a child can manage it. It wrings cleaner than can be done by hand, and the clothes are not so liable to be injured by sharp winds and freezing. In brief it is an article that ought to be in every laundry. To us it is indispensable, and were the one we have to be destroyed we would buy another to-morrow. It is worth double the cost—\$15 for the washer and \$10 for the wringer. We advise every housekeeper to insist on having one immediately."

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"DOTY'S WASHING MACHINE.—About three weeks ago we got a Doty's Washing Machine and Wringer, and before noticing have given both a thorough trial. We are prepared now to affirm from our own experience that they do all that is claimed for them by the manufacturers. They save more than half the labor and time, a girl accomplishing as much in half a day as a full grown woman can in a day without them. The washer saves half the soap that would be used in washing by hand. It washes cleaner than by hand on the wash-board, and does not tear the clothes or the buttons off. It is especially valuable in washing flannels and woolen goods, for these shrink less in being washed in boiling water, and the water can be so used in the washer when one is washing by hand could not bear it. The wringer saves the immense labor in wringing large articles, since a child can manage it. It wrings cleaner than can be done by hand, and the clothes are not so liable to be injured by sharp winds and freezing. In brief it is an article that ought to be in every laundry. To us it is indispensable, and were the one we have to be destroyed we would buy another to-morrow. It is worth double the cost—\$15 for the washer and \$10 for the wringer. We advise every housekeeper to insist on having one immediately."

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